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PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

ONE PENNY.

CHRISTIAN IN THE VALLEY OF HUMILIATION.

THE subject of Mr. Pickersgill's beautiful picture, engraved below, is from the book of books, the "Pilgrim's Progress." Of this work Mr. Macaulay has said: "The characteristic peculiarity of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' is, that it is the only work of its kind which possesses a strong human interest. Other allegories only amuse the fancy. The allegory of Bunyan has been read by many thousands with tears. . . . All the stages of the journey, all the forms which cross or overtake the pilgrims, giants and hobgoblins, ill-favoured ones and shining ones—the tall, comely, swarthy

Madam Bubble, with her great purse by her side, and her fingers playing with the money; the black man in the bright vesture; Mr. Worldly Wiseman, and my Lord Hategood, Mr. Talkative and Mr. Timorous, all are actually existing beings to us. We follow the travellers through the allegorical progress with interest not inferior to that with which we follow Elizabeth from Siberia to Moscow, or to that with which we follow Jeanie Deans from Edinburgh to London. Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave the abstract interest of the comely. . . . A dialogue between two qualities, in his dream, has more dramatic effect than a dialogue between two human beings in most plays."

Mr. Pickersgill's picture represents Christian setting out again on his travels, after his short rest beneath the hospital roof of the Palace Beautiful. He is descending into the Valley of Humiliation, accompanied by his kind entertainers, Discretion, Piety, Charity, and Prudence, who, having armed the Pilgrim, give him food and wine, and go a little way with him to clear the thorns and briars from his path.—"For," said Prudence, "it is a hard matter for a man from his path,—" "Therefore," said they, "are we come out to accompany thee down the hill." So he began to go down, but very warily; yet he caught a slip or two.



CHRISTIAN IN THE VALLEY OF HUMILIATION. (From a Painting.)

Notes of the Week.

On Saturday night a man named Hart was killed in a most horrifying manner in the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's tunnel under the Western Heights, Dover. The poor fellow, who had before lost a leg by accident on the South Eastern Railway, had for some time past oiled the points in this tunnel; and while so engaged on Saturday evening, the London express train, due at seven p.m., entered the tunnel, and at the same instant the up-train entered at the other end. It is presumed the man was bewildered, for he was knocked down by the express train, and the engine and all the carriages passed over him. On being discovered, the body was found to be horribly mutilated, being completely cut asunder horizontally at the lower part, so that death must have been instantaneous.

On Monday, Margaret Enright, a married woman, residing in Davenport-street, Chelsea, whose husband, a seaman, in the royal navy, was absent two years, and whose half-pay she has been receiving, was suspected by her neighbours to have given birth to an illegitimate child. The attention of the police was called to the matter, and on a search being made a new-born infant was found locked up in a carpet-bag. It was alive and breathing but expired shortly after being liberated from the effects of fracture of the skull. The woman is under police surveillance until fit to be removed.

On Monday an inquest was held on the body of John Hackett, aged thirty-two years, late a corporal in the 66th Rifles. It appeared that on the previous Thursday morning deceased very deliberately mixed a quantity of cyanide of potassium with some beer and drank it off, falling dead in a few moments. He had been discharged from the army in consequence of ill health, and this as well as the fact of his having lost his wife a few weeks ago seems to have preyed on his mind. The jury returned a verdict of "suicide while of unsound mind."

On Monday morning, William Weldon, aged forty years, a carpenter, while employed in the erection of a new wing to the B-thal-green workhouse, fell to the ground and was killed.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon laid upon the table a Bill in reference to the management of public schools.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply to Mr. White, that he did not propose to make his financial statement until after the Easter recess; probably Thursday, the 27th of April. Sir G. Grey, replying to a question put by Mr. Scully, relative to the removal of the Irish nun, Mary Ryan, to a madhouse in Belgium, said it was illegal for her to remove a lunatic from this country, and thereby deprive him or her of the protection of our laws. Mary Ryan having been illegally removed, Her Majesty's Government were prepared to request the Belgian Government, who were quite ready to accede to the request, to send her back, provided her condition were such as to justify her removal; but it appeared that in her present state it would be highly injudicious to do so. Lord R. Cecil inquired whether, supposing it was decided to surrender to the United States Government the persons who were now being tried in Canada, the legal grounds on which that decision was made would be submitted to the law officers of the Crown before it was carried into effect, or whether action under the Extradition Treaty would be left to the Government of Canada alone. The Attorney-General said that these cases were not dealt with in the abstract, but according to the information which reached the Government as to each particular case. In general the course was for the Canadian judges and courts to execute the law in their own territory, and it would be a very rare and exceptional state of things that would justify Her Majesty's Government to interfere under the Extradition Treaty with the course of law in Canada. Mr. Rosbuck called attention to a letter which recently appeared in the morning papers signed by Major-General George Hunt, in which the writer indignantly denied that he had been appointed secretary and registrar to the commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, an office for which he declared that his previous career as an Indian officer utterly unfitted him, and adding that he considered it necessary to deny a statement so greatly affecting the honour and integrity of his brother, the vice-president of the Board of Trade and paymaster to the forces. Mr. Hunt declared the letter a fraud, and the signature a forgery, emanating with some persons whom, if it were not unparliamentary, he might describe as scoundrels, who were a disgrace to the civil service. The original letter was now in his possession, and he was not without expectation of being able to trace its authors. The right hon. gentleman also defended the appointment of his brother, who, he held, was technically, and in every other sense, well qualified to fill the office. On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. E. Fitzgerald called the attention of the house to the report of Colonel Jervis on the defence of Canada, and on the relation, between this country and the United States. Mr. Cardwell, before explaining the course the Government intended to adopt on the important question of the defence of Canada, assured the house that the relations between this country and the United States were perfectly friendly, and that there were no papers in existence unknown to the house varying the principle on which the question of the Alabama stood. On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. A. Mills called attention to the state of affairs in New Zealand, and observed that we had by no means got out of our difficulties there, and that he believed the Colonial Secretary would be glad if any one could guarantee that the war would be over, not in five months, as had been lately predicted, but in five years. In his mind there were only two alternatives—either to suspend the constitution of New Zealand in whole or in part—in other words, to revoke the colonial policy; or go forward and take at their word the New Zealand colonists, accept the policy they had initiated, and let them understand that they could not have the privilege of freedom without its burdens. After some observations from Mr. Rosbuck and Lord A. Churchill, Lord Stanley said he thought that, in the natural course of things, the Maori race must disappear, as all other aboriginal tribes had done who had ever come into contact with European civilization. What we ought to do was to satisfy ourselves that the colonists did all they could in their own behalf; then to continue to them such temporal military aid as they needed, on the understanding, however, that it was kept down to the lowest point, and that it would not be similarly given after the termination of the present war. Lord R. Cecil urged that the legislature was bound to see that native rights do not suffer harm. At the same time, as the management of native relations was to be handed over to the colonists themselves, it was the duty of parliament to withdraw the power of England from the scene of conflict as rapidly as possible. Mr. Cardwell argued that there was ample room for civilized culture, the growth of population and property, and for both races to live side by side in New Zealand without the necessity of dispossessing the Maoris. And he added, that if ever there was a native race capable of profiting by the advantages of civilization it was the natives of New Zealand. It might have been wise or not to make the treaty of Waitangi; but having made it, it was equally just, wise, and honourable, to observe its provisions. As yet the rebellion had not been extinguished, but if the war was dying out, and we withdrew the ten thousand troops we had there, and estimated our desire no longer to be made the first object of perpetuating hostilities, he thought we might safely conclude that no war policy would be pursued by the colonists.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

At the commencement of the proceedings in the Senate on Saturday, the President, M. Troplong, said:—

"Gentlemen,—Our sitting of this day commences under the impression of most painful sentiments. An eminent man has just been taken from the Emperor, from France, and from the great body over which he presided with so many brilliant and solid qualities. The Duke de Morny died this morning, of an illness the rapid progress of which disconcerted all provisions. (Profound sensation.) The Duke de Morny only belonged to us by the common bond which unites together all the faithful servants of the Empire. But that tie is powerful here; and we all feel in our inmost hearts deep regret for the courageous friend of the Emperor, for the loyal and enlightened statesman whose name is so honourably connected with the foundation of the empire. (Hear, hear.) These are severe lessons from providence; let them be a warning for us all. Men pass away, but institutions remain. (Adhesion.) Let us, therefore, rally round the latter; let us give them, to the best of our power, the stability derived from the respect and the union of energetic convictions. Men will be sufficiently rewarded if the future, recognising their efforts, can pay of them as it will of the Duke de Morny. He contributed a stone to the edifice raised by Napoleon III. for the security, progress, and grandeur of France." (Applause.)

The Corps Legislatif met at two o'clock on Saturday, M. Schneider, Vice-President, in the chair. After the minutes of the last sitting had been read the President rose amidst profound silence, and said:—

"My dear colleagues,—The day before yesterday, when fatal forebodings relative to the Duke de Morny's health were reported, a painful and profound emotion spread through the Corps Legislatif. When the fatal event was made known we felt frozen, and our labours were spontaneously suspended as a sign of mourning. I would have repeated this silence of grief to-day, had I not to make an official communication to you on the very subject which afflicts our hearts and agitates our minds. (Assent.) I am informed that the ceremony of the obsequies is to take place precisely at twelve o'clock on Monday next at the Madeleine. The entire Corps Legislatif will assist at them. (Yes, yes!) Each of you laments a friend, a friendly advice; each of us will bid a last farewell to the colleague who honoured the presidency by so many qualities united in him. Each will desire to render a last homage to the illustrious man whom France loses, to the devoted servant, to the friend whom the Emperor loses. The following is the letter and the imperial decree:—

"Paris, March 10.
"Monsieur le Vice-President,—I have the honour to address to you a copy of the decree by which the Emperor has decided that the funeral of the Duke de Morny shall be celebrated at the expense of the public treasury. This painful ceremony is to take place on Monday next, the 13th of March, at twelve o'clock. The Emperor, the Corps Legislatif, the country lose a friend profoundly devoted, an illustrious statesman who had rendered great services, and appeared to be called to render still greater. God has his severe decrees; we cannot but bow in grief and tears.
"Accept, &c., "ROUHIER, the Minister of State."

MEXICO.

Advices received from Mexico, via Havannah, state that the garrison of Oaxaca, numbering 7,000 men, surrendered unconditionally to General Bazaine on the 9th ult. Diaz attempted to escape, but was arrested and shot. The French troops have annihilated the guerillas commanded by Romero and Roga. It is reported that no quarter was given. Romero was shot.

AMERICA.

The New York Times of the 25th comments as follows upon the capture of Wilmington:—

"Had any one, at the time of the Presidential election in November last, predicted the military achievements of the three months of winter, he would have been looked on as a lunatic. The fall of the great rebel strongholds of Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, the occupation of the capitals of South Carolina and Georgia, the march of Sherman from Chatahoochee to the ocean, and from the ocean to the Great Pelee, the rout and demolition of Hood's army, the scattering of Cobb's forces, the double begira of Hardee, the flight of Beauregard, the flight of Gregg or Hoke, the advance into North Carolina and towards Lee's rear—the possibility of such a speedy achievement of such vast labours—the possibility of such a marvellous and unbroken series of successes, entered into no sane man's head. But this bold catalogue gives a faint idea of the greatness of the triumphs of the armies of the Union, and the staggering blows and irretrievable damage inflicted upon the rebellious South. This morning it is Wilmington which we proudly record as being under our flag. Since the fall of Fort Fisher and the subsequent reinforcement of our army, operations have been steadily prosecuted by General Schofield looking to the capture of the city. The advance and success of our forces on the 11th, the movement of our troops to the west bank of the Cape Fear River, and the capture of the great earthwork called Fort Anderson on the 19th, rendered the city untenable; and it was almost immediately after the latter event that the rebel garrison decamped; and on Wednesday last—Washington's birthday—our troops entered and took possession of the long-sought prize. The various and vital bearings of the capture of Wilmington have often been stated. But now it is of incalculably greater importance than ever it was before, from its relations to the present march and prospective advance of the army of General Sherman. The large force of General Schofield at Wilmington will now be relieved, and the Twenty-third Corps speedily effect a junction with their old comrades under General Sherman, with whom they are long campaigned in the south-west. (On this head we may note, en passant, that the army of General Gilmore at Charleston is now also released to co-operate or combine with Sherman.) Whether or not General Sherman will now strike in the direction of Wilmington, is a matter about which nothing is known at present; but it is altogether likely that he will concentrate all the forces possible before he makes the grand and final advance, in co-operation with the army of the Potomac, and under the orders of the lieutenant-general, upon the rebel capital and Lee's rebel army."

Richmond papers of the 24th state that an advance by General Grant upon that city is daily expected, and is believed to be only delayed by the weather. Washington despatches report that all non-combatants have been ordered from the army, and that a great battle before Richmond is imminent.

General Grant has written a letter to Representative Washburne, of Illinois, in which he says that after a few more days of Federal success the Confederate armies will be placed in a situation whence they cannot escape.

General Joseph E. Johnston has been ordered to report to General Lee for immediate service. It is believed that he will replace General Beauregard in command of the forces confronting Sherman, that general having asked to be relieved on account of ill-health.

General Lee, in a letter to Confederate Representative Barkdale, dated the 18th, considers the employment of slaves in the army both expedient and necessary, on the ground that the white population alone cannot supply the necessities of a long war. He declares that they have the requisite qualifications for, and believes they would speedily become, good soldiers, and recommends that a

call for those who will volunteer upon the condition of their freedom be immediately authorized by Congress.

The Times correspondent at New York writes as follows under date Feb 28:—

"While the Northern journals of all shades of political opinion, with one exception, are rejoicing at the surrender of Charleston and Wilmington, and exulting triumphantly on what they describe as the 'strong Union sentiment' displayed by the few poor white people and infirm negroes left behind in the desolate streets to receive the conquerors, a well has been suddenly drawn over movements of far more vital importance. General Sherman is plunging through the Carolinas at the head of 50,000 men, cut off from all communication with his Government, exceptance as he hopes to establish by force of victory, and the Southern press has been officially requested by General Lee to convey to the public no whisper on hint of his movements, lest the enemy should derive advantage, and be enabled, in case of his weakness, to send him reinforcements, or provide the means for his escape. The command has been implicitly obeyed, and thick darkness shrouds all the latest movements of the adventurous invader. All that is known of Sherman in the North is that, after taking possession of Columbia, Beauregard retreating before him, he had advanced on the road to Charlotte, and that a greater soldier than Beauregard had been appointed by General Lee to oppose his future progress. It was held in the South, and is admitted in the North, that the long series of reverses which have culminated in the loss of the Atlantic cities originated in the unfortunate suggestion of General Joseph E. Johnston by General Hood. The restoration of General Johnston, who is thus brought face to face with his old opponent, is consequently confessed in the North as tending to equalize the conditions of the struggle, and to render the task before General Sherman much more arduous and protracted than it would have been if he had to deal with an engineer general such as Beauregard, or a mere fighter such as Hood. The probability is that these well-matched antagonists will meet in decisive battle, and that the first news of the result will be received from the victor. The situation is critical both for the North and South. Neither of them can suffer a severe reverse without perilous consequences. The defeat of Sherman will retrieve all the recent ill-fortunes of the Confederacy and inspire the people with renewed hope and energy; while it would cool Northern enthusiasm or replace it by dependency, such as that of August last, when the Democratic Convention at Chicago pronounced the war to be a failure, and looked for no greater virtue in a presidential candidate than an earnest desire of peace and a strong determination to concede it. On the other hand, the defeat of Johnston would enable Sherman to effect a junction with Grant on the Appomattox, and compel the surrender of Petersburg and Richmond, thus reducing the force of the Confederacy to the sole army of General Lee, and dealing upon the South the heaviest blow and sorest discouragement, next to absolute ruin and subjugation, that it would be possible to inflict."

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

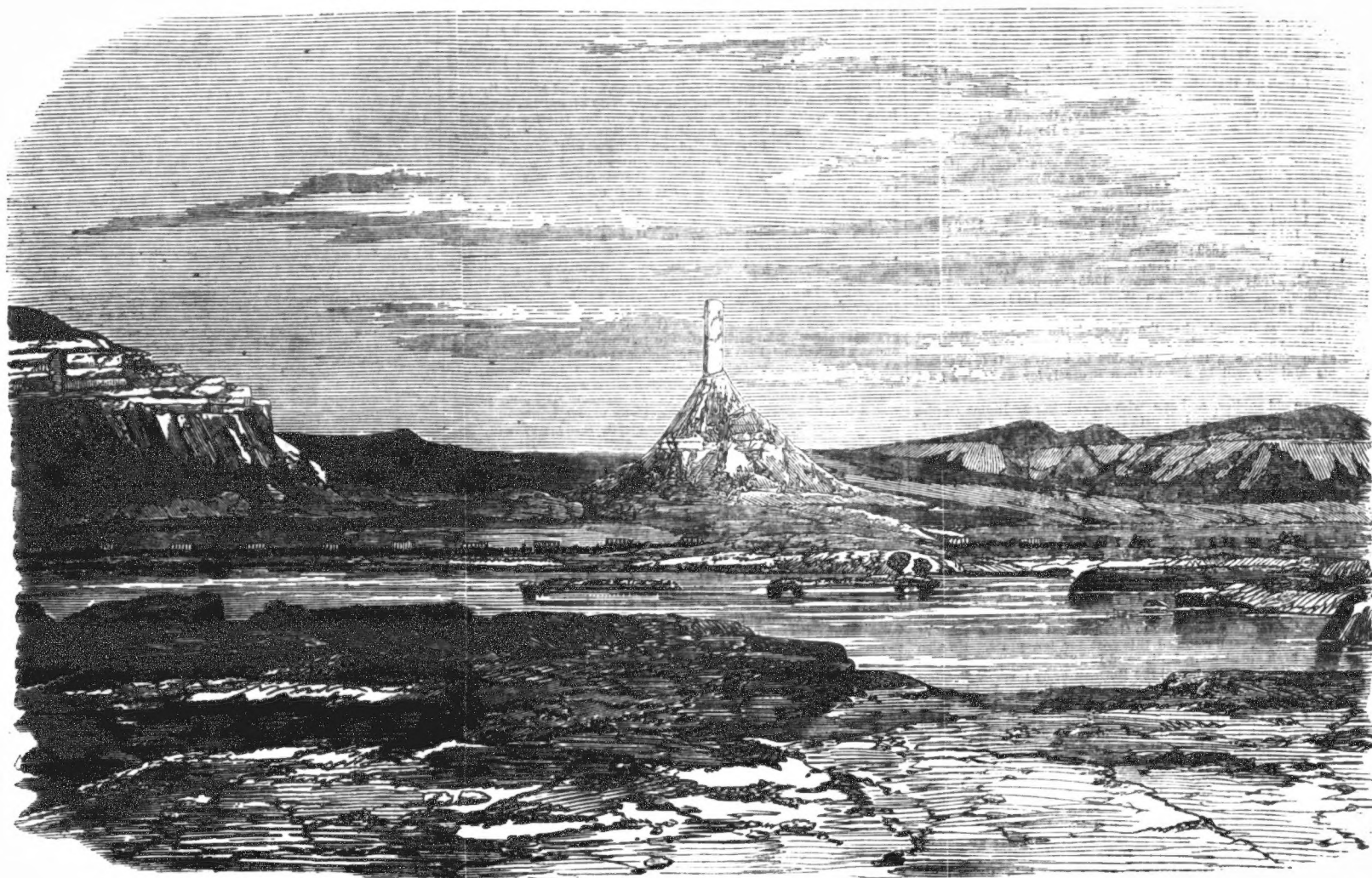
Adult baptism in the river is being revived at Malton, and on Sunday the immersion of four upgrown persons was the cause of one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the town. That part of the River D. went between the county bridge and the old Roman ford is known as "Jordan," and tradition has it that the Saxon King Edwin of Northumbria was baptized here, with many of his subjects, by Archbishop Paulinus, in the seventh century. About thirty-five or forty years ago, on the establishment of the Baptist mission in the town, there was a resumption of baptism by immersion at this part of the river, and some twelve or fourteen persons were then immersed. The practice was discontinued on the formation of a well in the chapel, and has not been revived till about two years ago, when the new sect calling themselves Christian Brethren, restored it, by the public baptism of a young man in the river. About two months since a lady was baptized in the same manner, and on Sunday one young lady, Miss Birse, and three of the male sex, Mr. Graham, Mr. Vasey, and another young lad, were immersed in the river by Mr. W. Wright, the leader of the "brethren." Two baptisms of other young ladies were deferred until warmer weather, the ladies being in delicate health. The novelty of the ceremony attracted crowds of persons of all classes, the bridge, the railway viaduct, the island, and every available point where a view could be had, being crowded. The candidates for the rite met in the bridge-house, from which the three men soon emerged, lightly clad, followed by the lady in a robe of white. Mr. Wright found his task no easy one, owing to the considerable amount of flood water in the river, in which a bath was anything but inviting. Some time was consumed by Mr. Wright in getting into the river at various points, to try and find out a place sufficiently shallow for the immersion to take place, each failure being hailed with derisive laughter from certain of the crowd, many of whom treated the affair as a capital joke. At length a suitable place was found, and Mr. Wright was preparing to undertake the baptism of the young lady, when a young lad named Blackburn, who had perched on a ledge of the gasworks, was observed to fall headlong into the most dangerous part of the river, close by the main arch, through which a very powerful current was running. An alarm was raised, and the whole 1,200 or 1,500 persons at once left the baptismal party to see the result of the lad's struggle in the river at the opposite side of the island. At first it seemed as if the lad must be drowned in the presence of every one; but shortly a young man named Killen, son of Mr. Killen, shoemaker, threw off his coat and leaped into the current, and succeeded in reaching the drowning lad just in time. Amid the plaudits of the crowd he brought Blackburn to land, though himself thoroughly exhausted by the strong current. Several gentlemen on the spot resolved that a testimonial should be raised to reward the gallant fellow. When this drowning business was settled the crowd hurried back to "Jordan," where the baptismal proceedings had been arrested by the alarm. Betting on any subject whatever is sure to characterize a crowd in the sporting atmosphere of Malton, and offers to back Killen against Wright were numerous, and again roused the animosity which the accident had suppressed. Mr. Wright himself seemed to have some that lost nerve, and was possibly rendered worse by the taunts and gibes of the ringleaders. At length all was ready, and Mr. Wright, having walked a few yards into the river, was followed by the young lady, whom he baptized in the name of the Trinity, the immersion being the signal for a grand cheer from a considerable part of the assemblage. The same form was gone through with each of the men, one of whom looked particularly nervous, and was laughed at immensely. After the proceedings were completed the newly-baptized persons were taken to the bridge-house to resume their ordinary dress and partake of hot coffee. The morning was very cold, and the water in a half-muddy state. There were very few sympathizers with the "brethren," whose peculiar baptismal notions and the method of putting them into practice caused amusement to almost all present, and were a source of fun to a majority of the beholders.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon Mr. C. J. Cartier, coroner for West Kent, held an inquiry at the Crown Tavern, Edin. into the circumstances attending the death of Richard M. a gatesman, in the employ of the South-Eastern Railway Company, who was killed on the previous Thursday night by a passenger train at a level crossing near the Edin. station of the North Kent line. After hearing evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation to the company to substitute bridges in lieu of these level crossings, where it was practicable to do so.

THE LATE LAMENTABLE BOAT ACCIDENT OFF
BRITH.

W.C. Agents wanted.—[Advertisement.]
NO. 1 COMB COMBES without a WILLCOX AND GIBBS SEWING
MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiseless. War-
ranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family Machine. Pro-
prietors for an exhibition at 135, Regent-street.—[Advertisement.]

SCENES ON THE ROAD TO THE HOME OF THE MORMONS.



THE ROAD TO UTAH.—CHIMNEY ROCK.

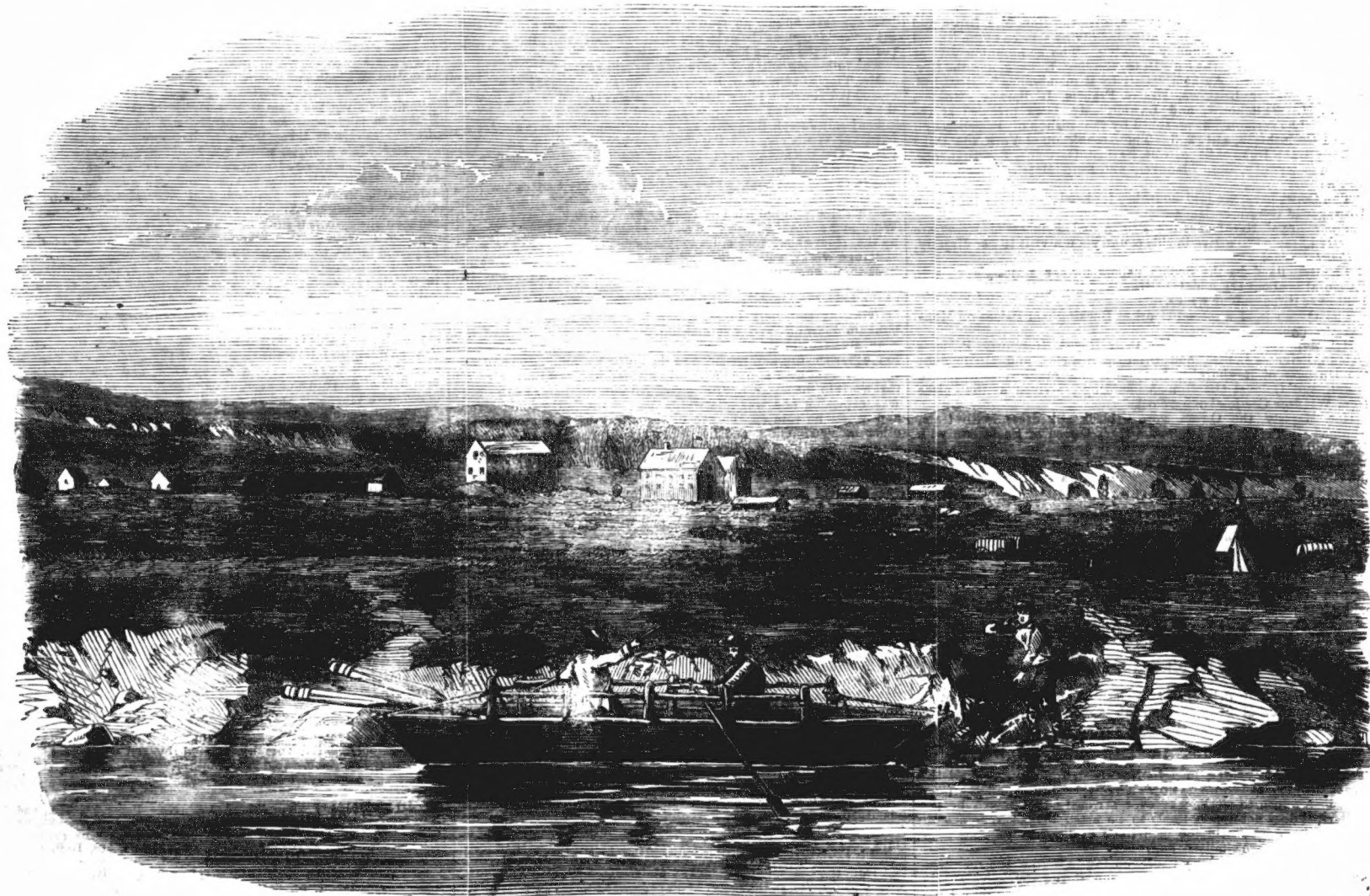
LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CONFERENCE.

A SERIES of meetings have been held in the Music Hall Store-street, Bedford-square, for the purpose of hearing the various statements of the progress made by the elders in their respective districts

and missions. The meetings were numerously attended, many women being present. The conference was looked forward to by the Mormons with much interest, several brethren having lately arrived from the "holy city," Utah. President Wells occupied the chair; on his right sat Brigham

Young, jun., and on the platform were ranged upwards of twenty elders and prophets.

The speakers were various, and the accounts given of the happy work by Brethren Bullock, Simms, Saunders, &c., were received with great delight. Day by day, it was stated, fresh evidences of faith



THE ROAD TO UTAH.—FORT LARAMIE.



THE ROAD TO UTAH.—GRAVE AND BUFFALO SKULL PASSED ON THE ROUTE.

were given. Of the finances there was no reason to complain, and the elders had been liberally supported. In the various districts many additions had been made by baptism, and forroads had been made into fresh families. The Saints were poor people, but they got on better in poverty than with riches. The meetings commenced by singing, and after the business part of the conference, such as appointing apostles, &c., had been attended to, Mr. WILLIS addressed the assembly. He said it was seven years since he was baptized in the River Thames for the

mission of his sins, by the Rev. T. Bradshaw. Since then he had lived seven years in his "mountain home" among the Saints, and now, after three years' labour in England, in the Bristol district, he was about to return to the land of the faithful, to the city of Utah, in description of which place, and in anticipation of his arrival, Mr. Willis sang a solo, commencing with—

"There is a place in Utah that I remember well.
And there the Saints in joy and in plenty dwell."

The chorus being,

"My valley home, my valley home,
My dear and peaceful valley."

BRIGHAM YOUNG then came forward and said, He stood before the people on that occasion to tell them of the kingdom of heaven, and he would speak to them such things as were indited in him by the Spirit of the Lord. The Lord spoke to men through His prophets in these last times: this was not a time for long



THE ROAD TO UTAH.—FORT KEARNEY.

sermons, but for warnings. He could assure them that he felt it his duty to tell them that God had established His kingdom on earth, and he should not feel satisfied unless he did do his duty. But he also desired to do something to support the Saints, for they needed comfort under the many trials by which they were surrounded. He knew well that the Latter-day Saints were hated on earth; he had sometimes complained, and he had continually prayed for support to stand the day of battle. His dear brethren and sisters, with himself, could not hold their own and stand their ground without a great struggle. Satan had now ruled the earth for 1,800 years, and the hearts and minds of men. They had been left to an invisible power; a power opposed to all that which Jesus established when he was on earth. He might be asked for a proof of this statement. He would say in reply, look around among any people, or in any nation, and see what Christianity had done, or Christianity as it was called by the world. What had it brought men to? Were they not ruled by Satan in heart and action? The Latter-day Saints were placed on the earth because the Lord loved them, because they were His children, and were to be fitted to dwell with Him. The world was in a dark state, and it seemed impossible to bring it back. But it was not impossible, and to this end he and the faithful were working. Scriptures told us it was impossible to understand the deep things of God. At the same time men denied the necessity of revelation; but the revelations recently made would be read with as much interest in future ages as the Scriptures themselves.

THE ROAD TO UTAH.

On the previous pages we gave four illustrations sketched on the road to Utah by a traveller through that wild region. He says:—

"When we look over a map of America and see a multitude of forts marked down along the Indian frontier, we need wonder no more where all the money has come from to build them, or how soldiers enough are found to occupy and defend them; for the fact is, they are not forts at all as the term is usually understood. They are merely a few hastily-built houses, sufficiently strong and commodious to shelter, as in the case of Fort Kearney, one company of soldiers. This fort is close to the Platte River, four miles below the head of Grand Island; and when built, in 1848, the land was owned by the Pawnee Indians. Now, of course, the land has changed hands, and instead of belonging to the poor Pawnees, has passed into the possession of the States and forms a part of Nebraska.

"From the Missouri River to Fort Kearney, the route is easy enough, but from this point the difficulties increase. The gently-undulating ridges and valleys are exchanged for a rough and sandy country, sparsely timbered and scantily watered, forcing the traveller to keep on the banks of the Platte River.

"The journey becomes terrible. For days our only wish is to catch sight of the geological curiosity called Chimney Rock. At last we do so, and then we have enough of it; for we drive along all day with our heavy loads, and camp by the river at night, without apparently getting much nearer to the chimney. About noon next day, we arrive opposite the rock, and make some careful sketches; one of which is here with given.

"The cone is said to have been formed by the disintegration of the softer position of the bluffs, arranging itself at its natural angle in a conical form, while the remainder of the earth has been carried away by the floods, and distributed over the plain, leaving the broad valley which at present formed between it and the main bluff. The chimney, being composed of more tenacious materials, has been left standing in a vertical position, and has been worn into its present circular form by the action of the elements.

"Fort Kearney, formerly old Fort John, was obtained by the Government from the American Fur Company. The original Fort, the remains of which are at the back of the buildings now used (and engraved on the preceding page), was a fort in reality, and enclosed a court of considerable dimensions. As this is the best crossing of the Platte River, and as emigrants have generally been able to obtain provisions here, Fort Kearney has always been well known. Important treaties with the Indians have been made here; and, a few years ago, a treaty was made which caused the assemblage of twelve thousand Indians, and then was introduced the small end of the wedge, which has since served to move them quite out of the way.

"Leaving Fort Kearney we leave other pleasant things, and exchange moderately good roads and abundance of grass, for hilly and rocky mountain-paths and very scanty herbage. Our poor animals begin to show signs of suffering directly. Instead of being able to rest at night, they have to wander about in search of grass; and in the morning, half-filled and still tired, have to commence a day's work still harder than that of yesterday. And when we have to leave the Platte, we exchange its pure water for that of springs which are called poison springs, and are in reality bad enough to have had their origin in the lower region, in the usual double sense of the term. They bubble up with tempting clearness, but their waters are too and death to all who drink. These springs, found from Platte to the Sweet Water, and it is not until we reach it that the animals may safely drink where they please. The Sweet Water, like the Platte, is rich in geological curiosities, and can boast of Independence Rock, and a pass between the rocks through which the river forced itself, which has received the delicate title of the 'Devil's Gate.' Then, amongst others, there is 'Dome Rock,' of which we give a drawing. It is a huge mass of granite, and in time will no doubt be blasted and quarried and carried away.

BLESSING THE RIVER NEVA.

On the 18th of January of every year, at which time the Neva is frozen, a remarkable ceremony takes place on the ice immediately in front of the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg. It is performed in commemoration of the baptism of Christ in the river Jordan. Throughout the whole empire of Russia it is customary at this period to bless the streams and rivers. In St. Petersburg the ceremony is conducted with great magnificence. The dignitaries of the Russian church assemble early in the morning in the chapel of the palace, and hear mass performed by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Novgorod. At its conclusion the clergy, preceded by their banners, and wearing their richest robes, proceed through the various apartments of the palace to the court-yard, followed in order of procession by the nobles and members of the imperial family and court. Notwithstanding the intense cold every head is uncovered, and remains so throughout the ceremony, which is conducted in the most solemn and imposing manner. Leaving the palace, the procession, which has been joined by the Emperor, now proceeds towards the Neva, on which a temporary building has been erected. The Metropolitan having taken up his position under the dome of this building, he is surrounded by the clergy and choristers, who commence chanting hymns. At this moment the scene is very imposing; thousands of people crowd the quays, and masses of troops drawn up here and there, with their arms glittering in a brilliant sun all tend to impress those present with the importance and solemnity of the ceremony. The chanting concluded, the cannons on the Vassil Osta announce to the faithful that the benediction is about to be given. The people fall on their knees, and the Metropolitan, taking the crucifix, plunges it into the river, from which a large space of ice has been removed for the occasion. The clergy now sprinkle the crowd with the water, which terminates the ceremony. The Emperor then, according to custom, kisses the hand of the Metropolitan, who in return kisses that of the Emperor. His Majesty then mounts his horse, and rides over to the principal entrance of the palace, where the troops defer before him, rendering air with loyal acclamations.

NOTICE.

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TWO COLOURED PICTURES.

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INTERVIEW OF CHARLES I WITH HIS CHILDREN.
With an Illustration.
By A. DE LAMARTINE.—Illustrated by HENRY ARNOLD.
Gleanings and Gatherings.—Clippings from "Punch," "Fun," and "Come News."
London: J. DICKS, 313, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. B.	
		A. M.	P. M.
18	Princess Louisa born, 1848	5 20	5 37
19	Third Sunday in Lent	5 56	6 16
20	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6 40	7 2
21	Income-tax reduced 1s. 4d. to 7d., 1867	7 30	8 3
22	Reform Bill carried, 1831	8 45	9 29
23	Food Riots at Ashton, 1861	10 13	10 56
24	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603	11 34	—
Moon's Changes.—Last Quarter, 20th, 12h. 56m. p.m.			
Sunday Lessons.			

MORNING. AFTERNOON.
Gen. 39; John 6. Gen. 42; 1 Tim. 23.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

21st.—Benedict, Abbot (A.D. 543).—An additional collect read on this day.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and Reynolds's Newspaper sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may remit a subscription of 3s. 3d. to Mr. JOHN DICKS at the Office 313, Strand.

EMBARRASSED.—Send us your address and we will answer you through the post, to recommend you a respectable and intelligent London solicitor.

CIVILIAN.—No. The barrister-master ranks next after the quarter-master, and before the quarter-master-sergeant.

OLD PLAYS.—The Nursery Theatre was situated in Golding-lane. A patent was granted for it by Charles II as a school for the education of children for the stage. Some have erroneously supposed the theatre as being that of the Fortune, which was in the same locality.

W. R.—Mr. O'Connell was elected first Roman Catholic Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1821. The first Roman Catholic Sheriff of London was Mr. Alexander Esphragin, in 1834.

ESQUIRE (Manchester).—You are in error. Blankets took their name from Thomas Blanket, who, in 1340, first set up looms for weaving them in Bristol.

JULIA.—Napoleon Bonaparte was in his seventeenth year when he received his first commission as second lieutenant, and was almost immediately promoted to first lieutenant in a regiment of artillery. He was under the usual age when first sent to the military school of Paris, being then but fourteen.

J. P.—The Mint gives no reward for the detection of coiners. Sometimes it gives a trifle over the ordinary sum allowed for the expenses of the witnesses.

Q. P.—The derivation of the word husband will be found in the fact that he should be the bond which unites him to his house; hence husband. Loret.—The license, when first built in 1765, was opened as an academy (or gymnasium), and was afterwards rebuilt by Dr. Arnold in 1795; but the license was suppressed and the theatre was let for music, dancing, and horsemanship.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

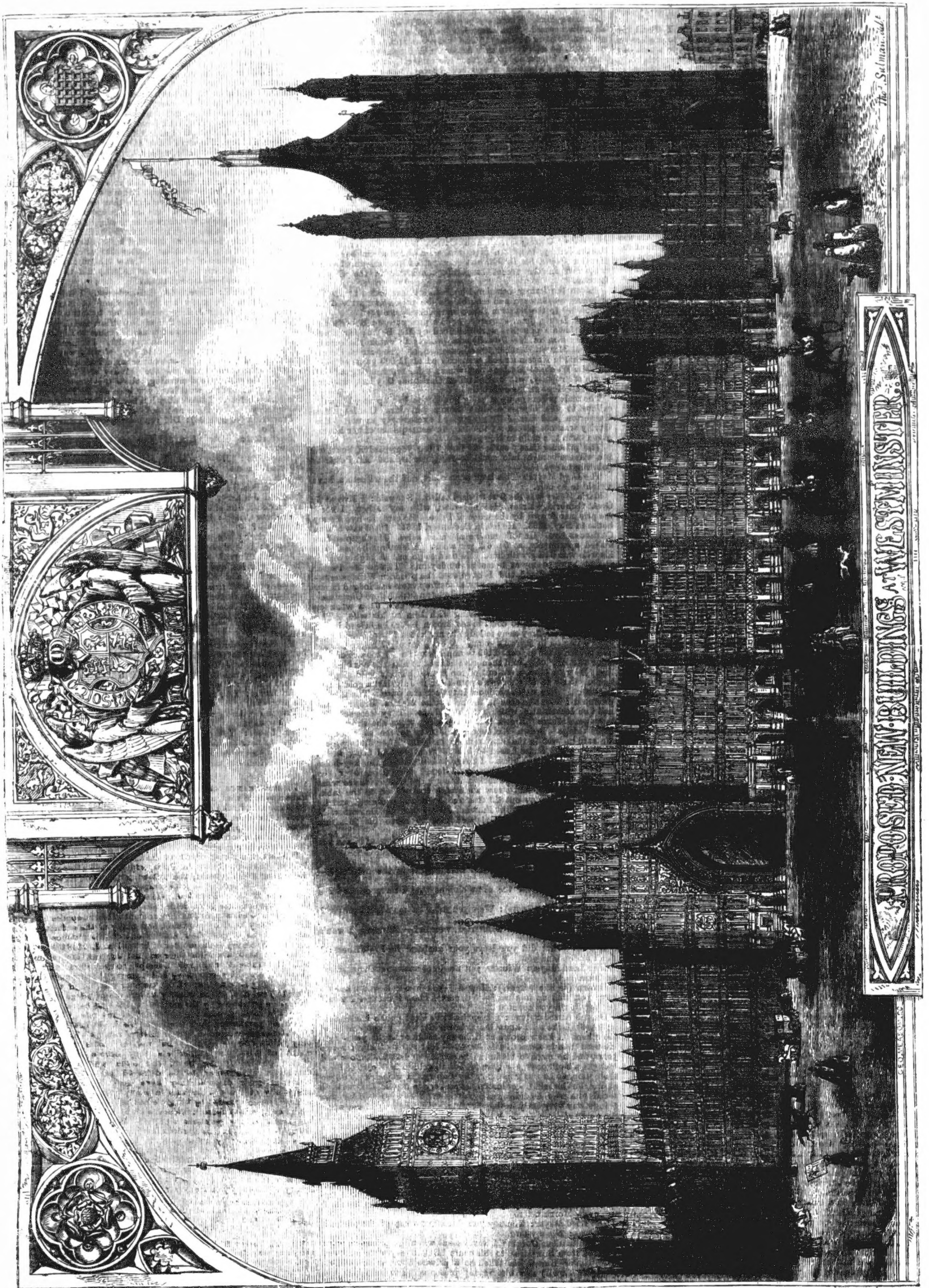
THE latest intelligence from America leaves us still in suspense as to the probable course of the great civil war. We are in the position of spectators between two acts of a drama. The curtain has just fallen upon a scene with which we had become familiar, and it will rise upon another, the nature of which we cannot conjecture. For the last four years we have been accustomed to see large Northern armies set out upon their campaigns, and defeat from their work, after fierce encounters, without having accomplished any decisive result. They were always held in check by Southern armies, and either made little progress, or were even forced to

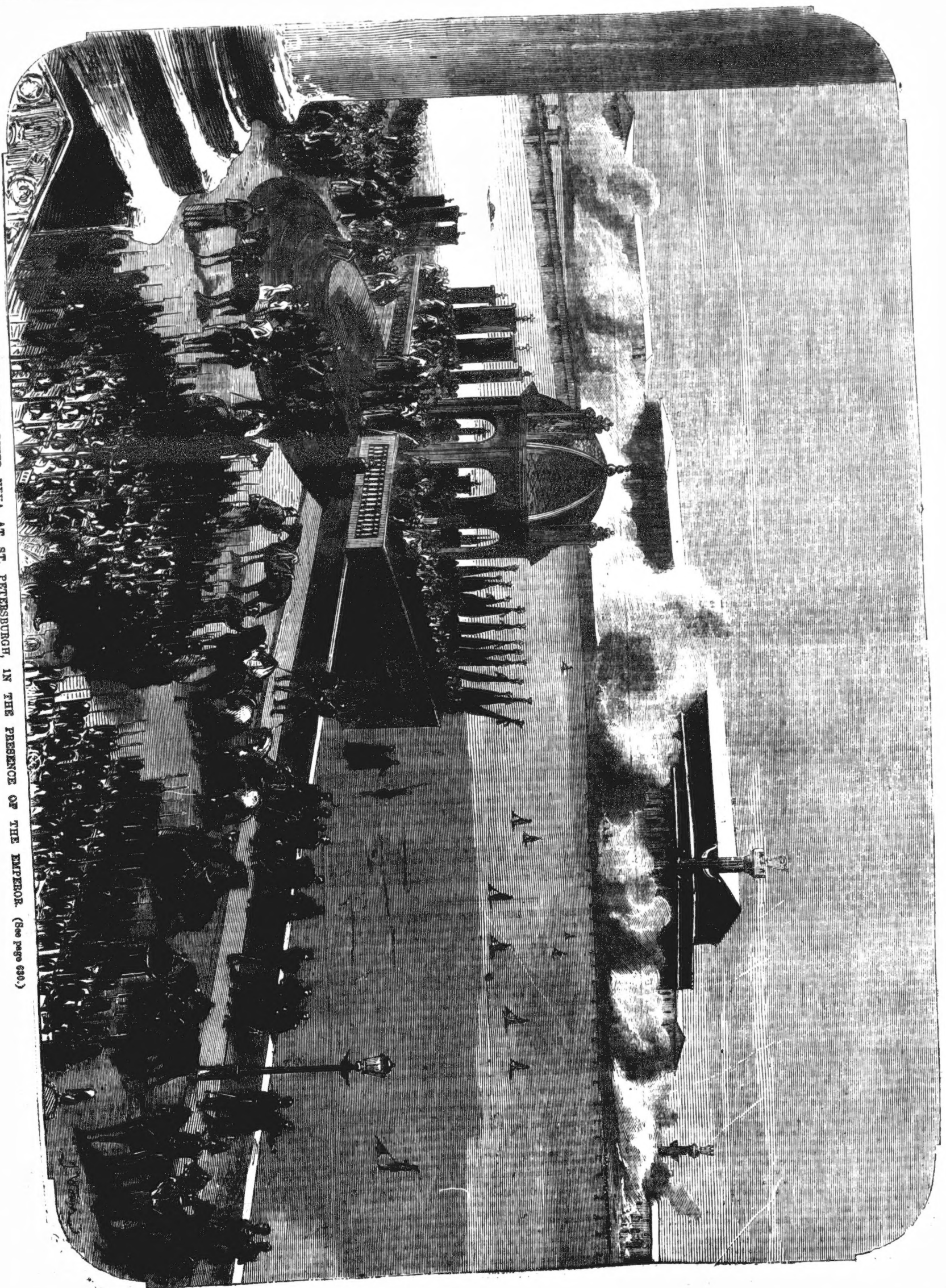
retire. But now one of these armies has advanced with triumphant success, and its victories have changed the whole aspect of the war. The Federal forces will no longer be detained on the frontier of the Confederate States, without the chance of making any impression on Southern territory. That territory has been penetrated and traversed in its whole breadth. The Southern seaports, taken in reverse, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the tactics of the war must be adapted to the results of the last campaign. What these tactics may be is still uncertain, but it appears from the last information that before anything else is attempted a great battle will probably be fought to the south of Richmond. Though one of the Federal armies achieved in the campaign of 1864 such unexampled success, the other experienced its usual reverses. In Virginia Grant was effectually foiled by Lee, and it is only natural that Sherman, after winning his own game, should endeavour to reinforce his less fortunate colleague. That such is his ultimate design appears probable from the direction of his recent movements. He advanced without delay from Columbia in the direction of Richmond, and if, as is now reported, he has turned towards the base of his operations. Sooner or later, however, it is anticipated that he will move upon Petersburg and Richmond, there to combine his forces with the army of Virginia. But between him and Virginia lies a Confederate army now placed once more under the command of Johnston, the same general who, if he could not defeat Sherman, at least gave him more trouble than any other antagonist. Johnston, too, is also falling back upon Richmond; so that in the end, if these movements should produce the result anticipated, the forces of each belligerent will be concentrated in Virginia for one mighty battle.

The sudden failure of one of the largest and most respected of our country banks is something more than a local calamity. Every one who knows anything of banks and banking has heard of Attwood and Spooner's, of Birmingham, and thousands more who were unacquainted with the existence of the firm have learnt to associate the names of its partners with everything that was trustworthy and respectable. The announcement of the insolvency of Attwood's Bank on Saturday morning was a shock to confidence throughout England, and the barometer of the Stock Exchange was depressed as it would have been by rumours of Continental wars. At Birmingham the feeling of confusion and amazement must have been largely mixed with horror and more personal anxieties. Those who were not customers or depositors at the bank had friends and relations who were, or at the lowest had creditors of their own who had dealt with the bankrupt firm. What may be the ultimate deficiency is uncertain, and hope will suggest that it may not be great; but meanwhile merchants must be embarrassed, tradesmen may be ruined, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of depositors—men who had saved a little and retired from business, industrious artisans, elderly ladies—who went to bed on the Friday night in the fullest confidence in the future, awoke on Saturday to the prospect of having to face the world deprived of all their resources. There are to be found in the country, at Nottingham, Bristol, and elsewhere, older banks than Attwood's, but the Birmingham firm was perhaps the best known of all the country bankers. In its own town the bank was an institution. The poorer inhabitants of the midland capital preferred the notes of Spooner and Attwood to those of the Bank of England; the latter were sometimes forged, and were always suspicious, but the local circulation was received with unbounded confidence. A banker who continues in business after he knows that he is insolvent may do so with the best motives, and may be advancing by rapid strides to solvency, but his conduct cannot be approved. The creditors of a bank change from year to year, and, indeed, from day to day, and the consequence of persevering in business after realizing the fact of a deficiency is that some creditors are paid in full, to the prejudice of those who remain, and of the still more unfortunate persons who are deluded by the apparent responsibility of the firm into entrusting it with money after its insolvency. The conduct of a banker in such a case was fully discussed a long time ago, when the affairs of Mr. Hammersley, of Pall-mall, were investigated after his death. That gentleman had lost large sums of money by the failure of some country correspondents, but the rest of his customers believed him to be solvent, and he continued his banking business. When he died, many years after, it was found that his assets had been insufficient to meet his liabilities throughout all that long interval, but by prudence and energy he had saved almost enough to make up the deficiency, and had he lived a few months longer his estate would have been solvent. It was impossible not to feel pity for the man carrying his secret about with him, toiling and saving, and hoping against hope that his life might be prolonged till his solvency was secured, but justice condemned what humanity would fain have excused. But, in truth, there is little or nothing in such a failure as that announced on Saturday to occasion general alarm. When a ship founders in a hurricane we may expect others to follow, but if a vessel goes down in fair weather and a calm sea there must have been something peculiarly exceptional in her condition. The event will, however, probably stimulate the amalgamation of private with joint-stock banks which has already taken place so largely. The failure at Leeds in the autumn shows, indeed, that joint-stock banks are not free from the liability of becoming insolvent; but when a joint-stock bank fails the shareholders must make good part, if not the whole, of the deficiency, and customers will gradually be drawn to establishments which offer the best security.

THE MURDER AT HACKNEY.—On Monday afternoon Mr. John Humphreys, Middlesex coroner, resumed, at the Fountain Tavern, Lower Clapton-road, the investigation into the circumstances of the murder of Henry Joseph Smith, aged ten years. Having heard the evidence, the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Elizabeth Carmichael." The coroner then issued his warrant for the conveyance of the accused to Newgate to await her trial, as soon as she should be sufficiently recovered to admit of her removal from the German Hospital.

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BLESSING THE RIVER NEVA AT ST. PETERSBURGH, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE EMPEROR. (See page 630.)

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 247.—By T. SMITH, Esq.
Black.

White.
White to move, and mate in five moves.
[From the March number of the "Chess-Player's Magazine."]
Game between R. B. Weismann, Esq., and another strong player.

White.

Mr. ———

1. P to K 4
2. K Kt to B 3
3. B to Q K 3
4. P to Q 4
5. P to Q 3
6. B to Q 3
7. P to Q B 4
8. B to Q B 4
9. Castles
10. Q Kt to B 3
11. Q to Q 3
12. Q takes B
13. P to Q R 3
14. Kt to Q Kt 3
15. Q to K R 3
16. P to K B 4 (d)
17. P to K R 5
18. B to K B 3
19. B takes Kt
20. Q to K Kt 4
21. Q takes Kt B
22. Q R to K B square
23. Q to K Kt 4
24. B to Q K 3
25. Kt to Q B 3
26. P to K Kt 3
27. P to K R 4
28. Kt to Q square
29. K R to K R 3
30. Q to K R 3 (d)
31. Kt to K 3
32. P to K Kt 4
33. Kt takes P
34. Q takes Kt
35. P to K R 3
36. Q R to K R 3
37. Q R to K R 3
38. Q to K Kt 6 (ch)
39. Q to K Kt 4

Black.

Mr. Wormald.

1. P to K 4
2. Q Kt to B 3
3. P to Q 3
4. B to Q 3 (a)
5. Kt to Q Kt square
6. B to K 3
7. P to Q B 4
8. K Kt to B 3
9. Castles
10. B to K Kt 5
11. B takes Kt
12. Q Kt to Q 2
13. P to Q R 4
14. P to K R 3
15. Kt to K R 2
16. Q Kt to K R 3
17. Q Kt to K square
18. K Kt to K Kt 4
19. B takes B
20. Kt to K R 3
21. Kt to K R 2
22. B to K B 5
23. Kt to K Kt 4
24. Kt to K R 3 (c)
25. Q to Q 2
26. B to K Kt 4
27. B to Q square
28. B to Q Kt square
29. P to K R 4
30. Kt to K R 3
31. P to Q Kt 4
32. P takes Kt P
33. Kt takes Kt
34. B to K B 3 (c)
35. Kt to B square
36. B to K Kt square
37. Kt to K 3
38. K to B square
39. K to K 3

Drawn game.

(a) The defense adopted in this opening is analogous to the Philidor Defense in the R. A. game.

(b) Black has now an excellent game.

(c) Omitting a threat to the endangered Bishop.

(d) Making the Pawn would have been a very important.

(e) To prevent the threatened advance of the K. B. P.

G. F.—The match between Messrs. Macdonald and Macdonald terminated in favour of the first-mentioned gentleman. The score was as follows: Mr. Macdonald 6, Mr. Macdonald 1.

B. RICHMOND (Madras).--The promised batch of games and problems will be very acceptable. The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" has been forwarded, as requested.

T. B. FRANKS.—The concluding moves in the game in which you slide your...

White		Black	
22. B to Q Kt 4		22. R to Q R 4	
23. B to Q Kt 3		23. R to Q R 7	
24. P to R N 4		24. K to R 3	
25. K to R 1		25. R to Q R 4	
26. P to E Kt 3		26. P to E Kt 4	
27. R to E R 3		27. P to E Kt 5	

LEARNER.—Black cannot Castle on his Queen's side in the position submitted by you, as White's Bishop commands Black's Q B square. There is no obstacle, however, to his Castling on his own side.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—A large meeting of soldiers has just been held at Windsor, presided over by the Rev. H. Hawtrey, chaplain to her Majesty's household troops, and addressed by the vicar of Windsor, the mayor of Windsor, the Rev. S. Hawtrey, mathematical master at Eton, the Rev. Lord Wintonbury Russell, and several soldiers. The vicar having asked for one hand to be held up as an example to the rest, that of a sergeant was at once raised with a hoarse "I will." It was immediately followed by the hands of several other sergeants, including the sergeant-major of the regiment, and after being invited to come up to the platform and give their names, which they did amidst the loud cheers of their comrades, a general rise took place in the body of the room, and the men trooped up in numbers, in many instances accompanied by their wives, to follow the example which had been set them. Upwards of 100 names were enrolled after the meeting and in the barrack-rooms, and about forty were added during the two or three following days.

HORNIMAN'S Tea is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in packets by 2,280 Agents.—[Advertisement.]

POLICE COURTS
MANSION HOUSE

80W 81BKT.

WESTMINSTER

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

MARYLEHONE

WORSHIP STREET.

THAMES

trial for stealing the girl's mobility.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE LAW.—James M'Donnell, alias M'Dowall, aged 33, was brought before Mr. Pegg on charges of having violated the conditions of his license as a ticket-of-leave convict by neglecting to report himself within three days to the police at the Leaman-street station of the metropolitan police. Whitechapel after his arrival in the district, in terms of the ticket-of-leave regulations. He was committed to the Holloway gaol, in connection of the 37th and 28th Victoria, cap. 47. The prisoner made defence, and Mr. Pegg gave him over to the custody of the gaol authorities for the purpose of being sent back to Millbank Prison. He will now have to serve there the remainder of his sentence, which will expire on the 19th of June next.

SOUTHWARK.

SOUTHWARK.

investigated by the proper authorities.

A FLEETING WIFE.—Maria Carney, 30, was charged with cutting her husband, with intent to murder, David Carney, a hawker, and wounding David Carney, a hawker, and the prosecutor, who had been residing with his wife at 41, College-st., seriously injured, said on Saturday night, at nine o'clock, he returned home to Tooley-street.

On Saturday night, at nine o'clock, he returned home to Tooley-street, but his wife was not at home. Finding the place of his day's labor, he obtained the consent of the landlady to break at twelve o'clock.

He had just entered the room, when his wife came and door open.

He then struck her three times in the head, and he told himself that he had killed her.

His recovery he saw a constable who was bathing his head and hands in custody. The police conveyed him to Gray's Hospital, where he was dressed. The constable who took him to the hospital said he was quite sober, but the prisoner appeared to have been drinking. Mr. V. knight committed her to the evening sally as see for trial.

LAMBERT

WANDSWORTH

WANDSWORTH.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Richard Thatcher surrendered to the police on Saturday last, charged with the robbery of a woman named Sarah Ann Pinfold. The evidence taken on the examination was of a very damning description. The prisoner had been in service as cook at Putney, left her situation, and accompanied her mother to the Wandsworth County Court to obtain with regard to her wages. The prisoner subsequently went to the Two public-house to obtain acquaintance with the young woman. They entered a friendly conversation, the prisoner treating them with stent a drop of gin, and ultimately promising to marry the daughter named George. The prisoner was a fine looking woman, and was highly delighted with her new acquaintances, and expressed her approval of him, and said he must be a good young man not to pay for anything. The prisoner was then asked to see him as she occurred, from his mother made the prisoner to see him to Staines, but on the way he took her to a public-house, opened the door to rob her, and she fled. The prisoner then returned to her mother to relieve the pain, and when she reached home she related the account of three women placed in her room at the fine path-house section. The prisoner was given into custody, and on being searched no sovereigns were found upon him. The defence was that the mother and upon the prisoner was his own property, and that both mother and were drunk at the time. The prisoner, who is a married man, was discharged.

DEATH OF THE DUKE DE MORNY.

The death is announced of one of the best-known of the school of men who have been brought into prominence in European affairs by the revival of the Napoleon dynasty. Devoted to the person and the interests of the Emperor, the Duke de Morny, whose death took place at eight o'clock on Friday morning week, was one of the few whom the confidence of Louis Napoleon summoned to prepare the *coup d'état*, and from that time to the present his name has been constantly heard of both in politics and in monetary enterprises. It is known that by his undertakings in connexion with railways, canals, French and foreign mines, societies of credit, and other commercial enterprises, he amassed a gigantic fortune, while in political life he reached the high office of President of the Legislative Assembly.

The deceased duke, who was born on the 23d October, 1811, was regarded as the half brother of the present Emperor of the French, being the reputed son of Queen Hortense and the Count de Flahaut. He assumed the name of the Count de Morny, a French nobleman resident at the Isle of France (Mauritius), who is said to have received 800,000 francs for adopting him as a son. He was educated under the care of his supposed grandmother, the accomplished Madame de Flahaut, also known as Madame de Souza, from her second marriage with a Portuguese nobleman of that name, and placed in the institution Miron, where Edgar Ney was among his classmates. His proficiency in study was remarkable, and he was early introduced into society, where he was much noticed on account of his elegant and winning manners. It is related that on one occasion when he went to visit Talleyrand, with whom he was a favourite, that diplomatist said to a high personage who came immediately after young Morny had withdrawn "Did you meet a little fellow holding the hand of M. de Flahaut?"—"Yes, prince, on the staircase," was the reply. "Well," said Talleyrand, "remark what I say, that child will one day be minister." He attended one of the principal military academies of Paris during two years, and left it in 1831 with the rank of sub-lieutenant, after which he was stationed for some time at Fontainebleau, where he is said to have turned his attention to the study of metaphysics and theology, although he does not seem to have long continued to cultivate those branches of knowledge. He served for some time in Algeria, where he was wounded, and was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour for having saved the life of General Tresca. Queen Hortense, on her death in 1837, bequeathed to him an annuity of 40,000 francs. He made his debut in the world of industry as a manufacturer of beet-root sugar in 1838. Previous to the revolution of 1848 he was for nearly eight years a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly; but up to that time his influence in political life proceeded from his occasional ability in handling financial and industrial subjects, and chiefly from his reputation of a versatile, skilful, and frequently successful speculator. The advent of Louis Napoleon to the presidency brought him into prominence. At the critical moment of the *coup d'état* he is said to have displayed much audacity and coolness. He passed the evening of the 1st of December at the Opera Comique, and on a lady asking him in his box what he would do if they swept away the Assembly, he replied, "I would try to put myself by the side of the broom." The same day he gave tickets to his friends, admitting them to the sittings of the legislature the next day. It is said, however, that in eulogising M. de Thoiry, whom he was about to replace in a few hours, he allowed the expression to escape him, "He was a good minister." In fact M. de Morny took in hand the portfolio of the interior on the morning of the 2nd of December, and as one of the new ministers signed the first proclamations. He counter-signed all acts and decrees which came more especially under the jurisdiction of his Ministry. When more than 200 met under the presidency of M. Benoit d'Azy to protest and organize legal re-



THE LATE DUKE DE MORNY.

sistance. M. de Morny took the responsibility of the order which was given to disperse or arrest that important fraction of the National Assembly. He said at the time that he had wished to save the representatives "from their own courage." Among the circulars which signified his short stay in the Ministry was one of the 4th of December, directing the prefects to require of all public functionaries adhesion in writing to the great measure which the Government were accomplishing. Another of the 13th announced to the extraordinary commissioners the end of their mission; and on the 19th of January, 1852, a third circular was issued explaining the new electoral mechanism and the designs of the Government as to the application of universal suffrage. Four days later he left the Ministry, with Messrs. Fould, Magne, and Rouher, on account of the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family. Subsequently he became a member of the legislative body, and since 1854 he has officiated as its president.

The late duke proceeded to Russia in 1856 as French ambassador, and in that capacity was present at the coronation of the present Emperor. He represented the Napoleonic dynasty with much distinction, being treated at St. Petersburg more as the private friend

of the Emperor Napoleon than as his ambassador; and the results of his mission were the re-establishment of cordial relations between the two Powers, and a treaty of commerce most advantageous to the interests of his own country.

In St. Petersburg also he made the acquaintance of the young and wealthy daughter of a Russian noble, the Princess Troubeskoi, who had been educated at the institution of the Imperial Maids of Honour. The late dowager empress wished to place the princess in the household of the reigning empress, but her services were declined for a reason which must have been sufficiently consoling. Her Majesty frankly stated that she considered the princess to be "too beautiful." As a wedding present to the bride, the Empress sent her portrait set in diamonds, and the duke is stated to have presented his newly-married wife with diamonds valued at 2,000,000, besides which he purchased in her name the estate of the Sevlosky family, situated a few miles from the Russian capital.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE DE MORNY.

The funeral obsequies of the late Duke de Morny were performed at Paris on Monday with great pomp at the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. An immense crowd accompanied the cortege.

Eloquent orations in honour of the deceased were delivered by M.M. Rouher and Schneider.

It is said that the unexpected death of the Duke de Morny seriously affected the Emperor, and that at the Cabinet Council on Saturday his Majesty was quite overwhelmed by grief. The receptions at the Tuilleries have been suspended for the present.

A NEW BRANCH OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.—Within the past month or so Government has formed an "Engineer and Railway Staff Corps." It was seen that efficient railway transit would be a very essential element in case of invasion. With this idea some of the best men among the civil engineers and railway managers of this country have been selected to form a staff, to assist the Government with suggestions and advice when necessary. The following is a list of gentlemen published in the *Gazette* who have received commissions as lieutenant-colonels:—The civil engineers are—George Parker Bidder, John Hawkshaw, John Robinson McOlean, John Fowler, Charles Hutton Gregory, Joseph Cubitt, Thomas Elliot Harrison, George Willoughby Hemans, George Robert Stephenson, Charles Vignoles, William Henry Barlow, and Charles Manby. The railway managers are—James Allport, William Oakwell, Seymour Clarke, Cornelius Wiles Eborall, James Stewart Forbes, James Grieson, George Hawkins, Robert Moseley, and Archibald Scott. We understand that Colonel M'Murdo has been requested to act as colonel, and Mr. Bidder, the celebrated calculating engineer, is the commandant.

THE INVENTOR OF THE SEWING-MACHINE.—The history of the inventor of the sewing-machine is a most curious and interesting one. The name of this man is Elias Howe. He was a mechanic of New York. Not succeeding well with this effort of ingenuity in America, he came to England, and sold his patent right in this country to Mr. Thomas, of Chesapeake, for 2500. Mr. Thomas, some time later, paid 2,000 to a person who made some improvement in the feeding apparatus. Howe was engaged by Mr. Thomas at a salary of \$1 a week, to adapt the machine to the stay-making trade. About this time the inventor had fallen into such extreme poverty, that his family were destitute of the necessities of life; but, fortunately, he had not disposed of his patent rights in America; to that country he returned; and it is stated that the royalty which he now reaps from home sale and for exportation amounts to 50,000 a year.—*bidder*.

SIR HENRY G. BROWNE, G.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, is stated to be about to retire from the public service. He has had the chief command of the force since 1858.



FOOT-BALL AT KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, ON SHROVE TUESDAY. (See page 637.)

A MOORISH HOUSE AND ITS INHABITANTS.

THE houses of Morocco are, generally speaking, built of mud and lime, and are usually small, with flat roofs. The sides fronting the streets are plainly whitewashed, with here and there a narrow opening, unglazed, and scarcely deserving the name window. There are, however, some large houses built of stone, and what would be termed windows partake more of the character of porticoes, with a railing in front. These answer the purposes of balconies, as will be seen from our illustration on the present page.

THE *Pool's Herald* states that according to a *Dorset* directory just published, there are 196 professional persons and tradespeople in the Isle of Portland, twenty-one of whom are named Pearce. A corps of sixty volunteer artillerymen was formed in the island some time since, fifteen of whom were named Pearce.

A HIGHLAND MIRACLE.—Most people who know Strathspay intimately are aware of a tradition being current among the "Men of Duilhill" from time immemorial that there was once an unparalleled interposition of Providence in causing the waters of the Spey to separate, affording a passage on dry ground to those who carried the mortal remains of "a certain woman" to their last resting place; and to commemorate this wonderful event, the "men," by the request of one of their number, now deceased, are about to erect a stone near the place where a passage was effected, bearing the following wonderful inscription, which (says our correspondent) I had the pleasure of reading to-day on the stone in English and Gaelic. The following is the English version:—"Erected at the request of the late William Grant, Esq., for a memorial of a signal manifestation of the Divine power in dividing this water, and causing a passage while the remains of a certain woman were carried over on dry ground."—*Elgin Courier*.



A MOORISH HOUSE AND ITS INHABITANTS.

Literature.

RAISED TO LIFE.

How and where did I first become acquainted with my wife?

You have asked the question in a sportive mood, and probably without being aware of the strange and wonderful story involved in the answer. I will tell you, however, how and where I first became acquainted with my wife, and, my life on it, you shall not find the wonders of my narration matched twice in a century!

I had graduated as a doctor of medicine, and set up practice in the city of New Orleans. I was young and romantic, and took far more delight in viewing a pretty, healthy face, than in the worse case of yellow fever that could be found. You are astonished at this confession from one of my profession, but I shall astonish you more yet presently.

One day, as I was hurrying along a retired and quiet street, in the direction of my chambers, which I hoped to reach in advance of a violent thunder-shower that was already looming up darkly over the city, the rain began to fall in torrents, accompanied with a fierce wind. I looked around for a shelter, and perceived near me a small church with a colonnade, and I ran up the steps and took refuge behind one of the columns. Seeing the vestibule door ajar, I next hastened inside, congratulating myself that I had now found a place where the storm could not reach me. It was pretty dark in there, and I did not observe I had a companion till a bright flash of lightning revealed the figure of a lady standing within a few feet of me. An exclamation, as of terror, and the sudden covering of her face with her hands, convinced me that she was a good deal frightened at the storm; and I noticed that the crash of thunder, which followed shortly after the flash, caused her to shrink and tremble.

"Do not be alarmed," I ventured to say; "the storm is now at its height and will soon be over."

She withdrew her hands for a moment, and gave me a quick, startled look. It thrilled me, and excited a strange emotion. I felt drawn to her as by some magnetic power. I had never looked upon a human face that produced the same effect. It seemed as if, upon a flash of instinct, I knew my destiny to be connected with her. Reason, it is certain, had nothing to do with it, for that. It was would have made the idea appear one of the most foolish. It was not that she was young and lovely, for I had seen hundreds of others as beautiful. She did not speak, and I saw her face only for a moment, when she again covered it, as if one fixed by a deadly dread. For a minute I stood looking at her, as one fixed by some enchantment. It seemed as if I could not stir—could not remove my gaze. Again the lightning flashed and the thunder crashed, and again she shrank and shuddered. Thrice I essayed to speak; but, for some unknown reason, not a single syllable would pass my lips.

Suddenly I saw her drop, as if cut down; and at the same moment I reeled and staggered, as if struck a heavy blow. Then I saw a rugged seam down the front wall, fire and smoke, and rubbish on the floor, and I knew a crashing thunderbolt had done its fearful work, and perhaps sent my fair unknown beyond the river of death.

Though a good deal confused and bewildered, I was quickly bending over the lifeless form. I raised it, gazed for a moment upon the sweet, pale face, and ran with it into the storm. The wind swept the rain against me with fearful violence, and seemed as if it would take me from my feet; but I struggled forward, thinking only of the fair burden in my arms. The church was already on fire, but I did not give it a thought. Had there been fifty churches burning—ay, for that matter, fifty cities—I should have thought only of the sweet form I held.

I gained the street and ran forward through the storm, taking a homeward direction. It did not occur to me that I was doing anything improper in thus bearing off the lifeless body of a strange lady; and had any one stopped me then, and asked me by what right I was doing so, I think my first impulse would have been to right I was doing so, I think my first impulse would have been to answer, not that it was for humanity's sake merely, but that she belonged to me. Nobody did stop me, however, for no one else appeared to be facing that terrific storm, and I hurried on, for nearly a quarter of a mile, with the one absorbing thought, that through my exertions only she could be restored to life. Finding myself at length opposite to a druggist's, I went in and demanded aid, and the proprietor and myself immediately set to work upon the insensible form, doing everything that either of us had ever heard of as being efficacious in restoring suspended animation.

But all in vain. Two hours of constant labour, in the use of fresh air, water, friction, inflation of the lungs, and even bleeding, resulted only in convincing my assistant, Mr. Barker, that the lady was past all human aid—that death had already laid his iron hand upon her gentle form and sealed her sweet lips for ever. I convinced him, I say, but not me. I would not have her dead; I could not have her dead; to me the idea was terrible beyond anything I had ever before experienced; and I continued my efforts for resuscitation with renewed zeal, long after he had ceased his.

"Who is she, doctor?" The question staggered me, and in some measure brought me back to my senses. Who was she, indeed? I could not tell—though, up to that moment, I had somehow felt that she belonged to me. I now, with a shock, saw my error—saw the aberration of mind under which I had been labouring—and I felt more strangely than I can describe. Who was she, indeed? I related all I knew of her.

I shall pass over briefly the remaining incidents of that, to me, eventful day, and come as quick as possible to the most wonderful part of my story.

The storm had passed over the city, the sun was again shining brightly, the streets were again alive with citizens, and quite a large crowd was collected at Mr. Barker's place, attracted thither by the report that a young, beautiful, and unknown lady had been killed by lightning. That she might be recognised, Mr. Barker had her laid on a settee in an inner room, with her sweet face uncovered, and invited all who came to step in and see her, at the same time sending for the coroner. When this official appeared no one had been able to identify her; but while summoning his jury and preparing for the inquest, a plainly-dressed lady, of some five-and-forty years, pale, breathless, and excited almost to frenzy, came hurrying in, and asked to see the corpse. The moment her eyes rested on the sweet face—sweet even in death—she uttered a wild, prolonged, heart-piercing shriek, and sunk down in a swoon. It was a mother's shriek and agony for the loss of an only child.

She proved to be a widow lady, in moderate circumstances, named Warland, whose husband, a judge of one of the lower courts at the time of his death, had, strange as it may seem, himself been killed by lightning three summers before, while sitting by her side in his own dwelling. Her daughter, Clara, an only child, had this morning gone out to call on a friend, and was on her return when, being overtaken by the storm, she had, like myself, taken refuge in the church, the door of which, by some negligence, had been left open, and it was the remembrance of her father's fate which had caused her such extreme agitation and terror.

The coroner proceeded with his inquest. I gave in my testimony, and the verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts: after which the corpse was solemnly borne home, the undertaker sent for, and preparations were set on foot, by the friends and relatives of the deceased, for having the funeral ceremony performed on the following day, it not being considered judicious to keep the body longer above ground in that hot and unhealthy climate.

As for myself, I was in a wild fever of excitement, for which I could not rationally account. I would not have it that the girl was dead—I could not give up the idea that it was merely a case of suspended animation—and I not only followed the deceased home, but boldly asserted my belief in vital suspension, and protested against the untimely interment, until I found that people began to suspect me of being a monomaniac. Other physicians, however, were called in; but as they all agreed in pronouncing the girl to be dead, the case was decided against me, and I was reluctantly compelled to withdraw, to grieve over in solitude what I could not alter.

The night following was a troubled one for me. I was restless and uneasy, my sleep was feverish and broken, and three times I dreamed that Clara Warland was not dead, but buried alive. Long before day I found myself wide awake, thinking of the fair deceased, and planning some means by which to save her. At last I settled upon a design, which, at the earliest practicable moment, I proceeded to put in train of execution.

At the time of which I speak, there was a small class of rough, desperate fellows, known as resurrectionists, or body-snatchers, whose perilous business it was to rob the new-made graves of their tenants, and thus furnish the medical faculty with subjects for dissection; and in my professional capacity I had come in contact with some of these, and fortunately knew the address of one of the boldest and most adroit. Early in the day I sought him out and told him what I wanted. If he would watch the funeral of Miss Warland, see her buried, and bring her body to my office that night, without injuring it in any manner, I would give him any sum he might choose to name. He set his price, I agreed to it, and he said the thing should be done if within human power to accomplish. With full and sympathetically repeated directions on every point, I left him, feeling that I could do no more. For the rest, it was in the hands of the Great Disposer of events.

The day wore away, but it was a day of such nervous excitement and mental suffering for me that I shall remember it through life. I did not attend the funeral—I did not again go near the dwelling of the deceased—but, in a retired part of the city I watched for the procession to pass; and when at last I saw it, slowly and mournfully, wending its way to a distant cemetery, I became so agitated and oppressed with a nameless horror, that I turned and hastened away to avoid attracting the attention of the idle and curious spectators.

FOOT-BALL AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, MON SHROVE-TUESDAY

OLD customs are dying out, and few places keep up the games of the past with anything like the spirit of our forefathers. Cock-fighting, bull and badger-baiting, and other barbarous customs, we are glad to see abolished; but there are many old athletic games we should rather see revived than dwindle out of memory. Now, foot-ball, for instance: this has been an institution at Kingston-upon-Thames for centuries—that is, upon Shrove-Tuesday. Yet attempts have been made to put it down. Here the ball has received the first kick at the market-place through time immemorial. An engraving of the game we give on the preceding page.

SINGULAR DEALINGS WITH BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

On Thursday, a resident of Bath proceeded to Frome for the purpose of obtaining cash for a £400 cheque. His paper was honoured, and he obtained 200 sovereigns and twenty ten-pound notes. The notes he rolled up and placed in his breeches pocket, and returned in a second-class carriage. At Bath he left the carriage, and in due course the train continued its journey to Bristol. Between Bath and Keynsham a passenger found a roll of notes which he treated as "flash" notes, and distributing some of them to his fellow-passengers, retaining a large number of them himself. At Keynsham the circumstance came to the knowledge of the station-master there, and he came on by the train. Meanwhile the Bathonian missed the notes from his pocket and communicated with the Bath station-master, who telegraphed to Bristol. Upon the train arriving at our station inquiries were made, and five of the notes were recovered. The person who found the notes could not be discovered. Subsequently the notes were taken to Bath, and it was ascertained that three of the notes had been restored there; thus, £80 out of the £20 were recovered.—*Sherborne Journal*.

Adjoining my chambers there was a bed-room, where I slept, and the two apartments were entirely disconnected from the rest of the building, with a door opening directly upon the street, all favourable to the purpose I now had in view. At an early hour I closed the shutters, arranged matters for a warm bath, had woollen blankets, a galvanic battery, and all kinds of restoratives put in readiness, and then extinguished my lights, and sat down there in darkness, to await the dread hour when I should receive the body of the fair girl, or know my humane scheme to have been an unhappy failure.

I cannot describe my feelings as time wore on into the solemn, midnight watches. I suffered more mental anxiety than at any other period of my life, and the hours, with their dividing minutes, seemed stretched into ages. At twelve o'clock I began to pace my room; and when the church bell tolled out its solemn two, my poor brain was in a fearful whirl.

At last there came a rumble of wheels, which stopped near, and soon after, a light tap on my door. I opened it in trembling haste, and the grim robber of human graves stood before me.

"Well?" I gasped.

He nodded familiarly, and silently pointed to a covered vehicle drawn up before the door. We glanced quickly around, like burglars at their guilty work, and in less than a minute the human body was safely transferred to my apartment. I struck a light, saw that the sweet object of my anxiety was really in my possession, and then hurriedly counted the man down his money and looked him out.

I was now alone with the living, or dead, I knew not which; but, living or dead, I felt that she was now mine—mine—only mine—and in my delirium of joy I could scarcely repress the madman's shout of triumph. I gazed upon her with raptures and saw that she was as fair and sweet as ever, with no visible signs of decay; and then, with a full, clear, sustaining hope, I began my holy work of resurrection.

I need not describe the process. It is sufficient to say that a warm bath, gentle friction, warm blankets and gentle restoratives, united with constant attention, unwearied care, and the great, restoring principle of nature, under God, did the work; and when the morning broke in the east, I was kneeling by the side of a sweet, living being, who had come up out of the dark grave to make glad the future of my earthly life.

It was only gradually that consciousness, reason, memory and strength were restored; but they came at last; and with them the gratitude of as noble a heart as ever beat in human breast, and a love as pure as the holiest angel ever gave to erring humanity.

It was a delicate matter to break the "glad tidings of great joy" to the afflicted mother, who had lost her earthly all; but through assistance of the relatives it was accomplished at last, and she was enabled to receive her daughter back from the grave with relieving tears of joy.

Three months later I led the lovely Clara to the sacred altar, and we took upon us the holy vows of union on earth and beyond the stars.

Your question is answered, and you now know how and where I first became acquainted with the sweet, gentle being whom I claim by the holy bond of marriage.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Although cold, the weather for the time of year has generally set in favourable for out-door work. Bedding-out plants, such as scarlet geraniums, calceolarias, verbenas, petunias, &c., should be removed to a cold frame to harden them off for out-door planting at the proper time. Continue to put in cuttings of very choice dahlias. Pot off chrysanthemums when well rooted. Stout cuttings of fuschias from old plants will now strike freely in a gentle bottom heat. Continue to plant climbers. Sow nasturtiums; plant out pansies; make new plantations of violets; sow polyanthus, or divide roots for increase and plant the offsets. Commence mowing lawns, and attend to walks as advised last week.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Earth up early crops of broad beans, (first sprinkling the sides with soot to keep the stems from slugs; also make additional sowings. Sow peas for succession; also radishes, Spanish onions, carrots, endive, and cress. Get in principal crop of potatoes. Plant out winter sown lettuce, and prick out spring sown; the same of cauliflowers. Sow broccoli. Pot off tomatoes as soon as they are fit to handle. Give cucumber beds fresh linings as soon as the heat begins to decline. Give asparagus beds their spring dressings.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Prune and nail figs. Begin to dibble, a little and often, peaches, nectarines, apricots, &c. Remove suckers from gooseberries. Look over grafts, and see that all is going on well.

THE STOPPAGE OF ATTWOOD, SPOONER, AND CO'S BANK.

The population of Birmingham and the district for miles round awoke on Saturday morning to hear of an occurrence which is perhaps as great a calamity as has ever befallen any locality. The stoppage of a private bank must be always attended with more or less of disaster, hardship, and misery; but the suspension of such a concern as Attwood and Spooner's, three-parts of a century old, and possessing the unlimited confidence of the public, is a case quite out of the ordinary way, and productive of much more serious results. To this bank persons in almost every rank and station of life resorted, and in many instances consigned their all to its keeping.

The deposits amount to over £700,000. The current credit balances amount to more than £300,000, and there is a note circulation exceeding £20,000, so that the liabilities are more than £1,000,000.

On the door of the bank the following was posted:—"It is with feelings of the deepest concern and distress we announce that owing to circumstances over which we have no control we are compelled to suspend payment.—ATTWOOD, SPOONER, MARSHALLS, and Co., March 10, 1865."

The Birmingham Daily Post contains the following:—"The assets consist, first, of £250,000 of advances made to customers, against which the bank, in many cases, holds security. In addition to these balances owing to the bank there is something like £70,000 of bad or doubtful debts, against which there are securities and probable dividends that will realize, say one-third of the amount. A large estate near Halesowen, belonging to the firm, is valued at £167,000; indeed that sum has been offered for it. There are also two estates, one near Worcester, and a small one in Herefordshire, worth £12,000; and properties in New-street and Broad-street estimated to realize £17,000. The bills of exchange and cash amount to about £200,000, and there are a few shares in public companies. These assets represent a total of, say, £300,000, or about 12s. in the pound. Making, therefore, an allowance for contingencies, there is some probability that the estate, if taken out of the Bankruptcy Court, may pay 10s. in the pound.

PARKES AND GOTT'S PAIR WRITING CASES for 2s. (or free by post for twenty-eight stamps), fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pencils and Pens, Binding-book, &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 500,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKES & GOTT, 35, Oxford-street, London.—Advertisement.

NEW WORKS.

THE SHOPS AND COMPANIES OF LONDON AND THE TRADES AND MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN. Edited by HENRY MAYHEW, author of "London Labour and the London Poor," &c. From the title of this work—the first part of which is now before us—one would imagine the subject a very dry one. Perhaps in any other hands it might; but Mr. Mayhew treats the shops and large works under his notice in so pleasant a manner that they all become matters of great interest. We are taken into the largest establishments, not only in London, but in the provinces. From Hunt and Rakell's, in New Bond-street, we are taken to Messrs. Bass and Co's, Burton-on-Trent; then to the Albert Works, at Sheffield; back to Nicholson's Distillery, Clerkenwell; to the vinegar works of Messrs. Beaufoy, Lambeth; to the steam biscuit manufactory of Messrs. Peck, Frenn, and Co. Indeed, in time, we presume we shall be taken over every large establishment in the United Kingdom, and perhaps on the Continent, for already in the present number we have an account of the shops of Paris. We have also hints upon frauds practised in various trades. In fact, the work is one of general interest, and must command a large circulation. From the introduction we make the following extracts:—

"Beyond doubt, England is the richest nation on the face of the earth. And why? If its wealth be due to its insular position, as savages and poverty-stricken Germans delight to tell the 'proud Britons,' then it follows that the inhabitants of Polynesia should—instead of remaining the lowest of savages—take rank as the chief commercial plenipotentiaries of the globe. If, on the other hand, our inordinate riches be owing to the mineral treasures scattered, like a miser's hoard, beneath the soil—to the coal, the iron, and the limestone found, in marvellous contiguity, under a certain part of our land—then it follows again, that every other nation possessing the same geological advantages ought to be able to rank in opulence and power with ourselves. And yet geologists have shown that there is the same amount of mineral stores distributed throughout the Continent, but which are allowed to remain undeveloped for the want of the mere skill and enterprise to work them. Nor can it be urged that the vast productiveness of this country is due to the propitiousness of its climate; for surely to a land where, as foreigners vulgarly believe, the blue sky is seldom seen from one year's end to the other, Nature cannot be said to have been especially bountiful. Moreover, it is idle to refer our national supremacy to the Saxon blood, which, ethnologists delight to tell us, flows in the veins of every Englishman, since in the very heart of Saxony itself we find the great mass of this same Saxon race steeped to the lips, at the present day, in such squalor and serfdom as the inmates of our workhouses would hardly tolerate. The truth is, neither geography, nor climatology, nor ethnology can alone solve the politico-economical problem. We are what we are, not because of our island position—not because we live in anything like a genial atmosphere—not because we spring from this race or that, but because we happen to have, in our nature, a fusion of all the best types of humanity. To unthinking minds work must ever appear vulgar, it being the common lot of all who cannot afford the costly sensuality of a life of mere idleness and pleasure. Still, to such as have a brain bigger than a walnut at the back of their eyes, this very work is the genius of Nature itself, which is but one round of eternal action. Think of the work for ever going on in the universe: the incessant whirl of the planets—the endless combustion of the sun—the perpetual coming and going of comets—the never-failing succession of the seasons—the continual change from day to night—the restless current of the winds—the everlasting upheaving and sinking of the tides—the unflagging fretting and chafing of the ocean—the never-ceasing crumbling of the cliffs—the ever-flowing stream of the rivers—the regular round of vegetation—and the infinite chain of generation after generation. And surely even a dulleader must perceive, in the wondrous 'perpetual motion' of Creation, that work is the very sublimity of the world in which we live, and but the mute expression of the ever-active Will of the God above us."

GENERAL LEE ON THE ARMING OF THE SLAVES.

The following letter, from General Lee to Senator Barksdale, on the subject of negro soldiers, is published in the Richmond Sentinel of Feb. 23:—

"Head-quarters U.S. Army, Feb. 19, 1865.
"Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Representatives, Richmond. Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. I think the measure not only expedient, but necessary. The enemy will certainly use them against us if he can get possession of them, and as his present numerical superiority will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country, I cannot see the wisdom of the policy of holding them to await his arrival, when we may by timely action and judicious management use them to arrest his progress. I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaxing its capacity and imposing great suffering upon our people, and I believe we should provide resources for a protracted struggle, not merely for a battle or for a campaign. In answer to your second question, I can only say that, in my opinion, the negroes, under proper circumstances, will make efficient soldiers. I think we could at least do as well with them as the enemy, and he attaches great importance to the resistance. Under good officers and good instruction, I do not see why they should not become soldiers. They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline. They furnish a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves. The best course to pursue, it seems to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come with the consent of their owners. An indentured or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and the use of coercion would make the measure distasteful to them and to their owners. I have no doubt that if Congress would authorize their reception into service, and empower the President to call upon individuals or States for such as they are willing to contribute with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it prove successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear, and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left as far as possible to the people and to the States which alone can legislate as the necessities of this peculiar service may require. As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course, and it would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions that might, in the end, prevent the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trial. With great respect yours, &c.—R. E. LEE."

We recommend our readers who require any Christmas Amusements or Presents to inspect the stock of Electrical, Galvanic, and Chemical Apparatus at Mr. Faulkner's Laboratory, 40, Endell-street. We draw especial attention to the newly-invented Magneto Electric Coil, for giving shocks, and for the cure of various diseases, used without battery or acid; also to the brilliant light made by turning Magnetized Wire, which is now sold at 1d per foot; and to the Magnetic Electric Engine, a beautiful piece of apparatus, price 25s. to 30s.—Advertisement.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

Monday was in reality the first of the series of heavy settling days, the past Liverpool meeting being the medium for the exchange of a large amount of money. Speculation was intermittent during the process of settling accounts, and but one feature was prominent throughout—the strong disposition to back Broadbalt for the Derby. Liddington's position in the Two Thousand betting certainly indicates that the public regard him as the Simon Pure of the Ruseley stable, and the retrogression of Zambesi strengthens them in the belief. The favourite never stood his ground so well, and the coincidence of his increasing in favour whenever his owner presents himself at "the Corner," is at least remarkable, if not a strong proof that the public have more than ordinary faith in the "yellow and black." No cautions were layers that they would not spring half a point, and the consequence was that no transactions took place. Chastanoga would not go down at any price until just about the finish, when there was a sudden reaction, and 10 to 1 was backed to £300, and about the same time 16 "centuries" were taken about Koenig. Liddington stands his ground for the Derby, despite the formidable advance of the great Malton "crack," and although he receded about half a point from his previous quotation—11 to 2 being taken to £100—it is questionable whether a slight "rush" to get on him would not have brought him back to the shortest price he has ever seen yet. Broadbalt was all the rage, and his rapid elevation to the price quoted below was counterbalanced by the downcast looks and dispirited visages of those who were not enabled to invest their money before he sprang up to such a price. One gentleman alone, even after the horse touched the very short prices, would have been glad to take 15 to 2 to win several thousand pounds, but among all the array of stalwart layers, there was none bold enough to accommodate him at the price. The Duke would have been supported at 11 to 1 but 10 to 1 was the highest offer. Bedminster scarcely went so well in the market as he has done lately, and Chastanoga was all but "settled," 1,000 to 35 being offered without a response. Oppressor was even in worse plight, an offer of 80 "hundreds" or any part of it having failed to tempt any fond deliverer in the animal that has been supposed to carry the Fairfield money. Several outsiders were backed, which, with their prices, will be found in the following list of closing prices:—

DONCASTER SPRING HANDICAP.—100 to 80 agst Mr. T. Wadlow's Wandering Minstrel (1); 6 to 1 agst Mr. F. Fisher's Earl of Surrey. **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.**—8 to 1 agst Mr. R. Sutton's Skiffington (off); 100 to 8 agst Mr. W. G. Duncan's Hartley (off); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Pardoe's Verger (1); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Gardiner's Huntsman's Daughter (1); 100 to 7 agst Mr. H. Smith's John Davis (1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. C. Smith's Lion (off).

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—100 to 8 agst Mr. Merry's Montezuma filly (1); 15 to 1 agst Mr. O. Alexander's Peon (1). **CHAMBERLAIN CUP.**—9 to 1 agst the Duke of Beaufort's Lord Zillah (off); 14 to 1 agst Mr. W. Robinson's Gratitude (1); 100 to 6 agst Mr. C. Smith's Lion (1); 20 to 1 agst Marquis of Hastings's Grinder (1).

TWO THOUSAND.—5 to 2 agst Mr. Merry's Liddington (off, 8 to 1 wanted); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Taylor's Chastanoga (1); 12 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Zambesi (off); 16 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort's Koenig (1); 20 to 1 agst Lord Durham's Ariel (1). **DEBENTURE.**—11 to 2 agst Mr. Merry's Liddington (t and off); 7 to 1 agst Mr. H. Chaplin's Broadbalt (off, 15 to 2 wanted); 10 to 1 agst Sir J. Hawley's Bedminster (off); 25 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's Rifle (off); 28 to 1 agst Mr. Taylor's Chastanoga (1); 80 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Zambesi (t to £100); 29 to 1 agst Mr. Mackenzie's Oppressor (off); 33 to 1 agst Mr. H. Chaplin's Broomfield (off); 40 to 1 agst Lord Durham's Ariel (t to £100); 40 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort's Koenig (off); 40 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Gladateur (off); 5,000 to 50 agst Captain Gray's Andax (1); 5,000 to 50 agst Mr. G. Oster's Brown Dayrell (1); 2,000 to 10 agst Mr. A. Taylor's Pepper's Ghost (1).

AQUATICS.

CAFFIN V. KING FOR £50.

The disputed race between John Augustine Caffin, of London-bridge, and Tom King, of Slievequay, which was rowed before but left undecided owing to a foul, was rowed on Monday afternoon from Putney to Moultrie. The race was in old-fashioned boats, and as King now rowed in the slater-bait to Caffin, by Salter, of Wandsworth, a protest which was entered against his other boat on the last occasion was withdrawn. Caffin's antecedents are small, but good; he has rowed twice before this in a sculling and oar match, and proved victorious on both occasions. King has rowed several times with success. On the occasion of the previous race the betting was 2 and 3 to 1 on King, which went up to 4 and 5 to 1 on him after the foul, but Monday reports from Wandsworth, where Caffin trained, reduced the odds on King to 2 and 3 to 1, with plenty of layers at 2 to 1. There was a good deal of money on the result. Mr. Newham was referee; Messrs. Pocock and Wilcox umpires for Caffin and King respectively; Robert Bain, Caffin's trainer, as before, showed him up, and John Phelps took care of King, who won the toss, and took the Middlesex shore. Four steam-boats, a tug, and other craft, as well as pedestrians and equestrians without number, accompanied the race. They got away together, and rowed a fine level race to Slievequay, where Caffin began to draw out. He led by a length at the point; but the race was keenly disputed to Hammersmith, where the same separated them. King was no good afterwards; and Caffin, rowing very well, went away as he liked, and won by six lengths. Time 26 min. 25 sec.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—The Court of Session at Edinburgh, gave judgment on Miss Longworth's petition to refer the whole cause to the oath of Major Yelverton. The court refused the reference, holding it to be a matter in their equitable discretion, and that as this was a question of status, affecting the rights of third parties, already established by final judgment, the petition could not be granted. The reference was of the nature of a contract, to which contract Mrs. Forbes and children could not be parties, and there was no precedent for sustaining a reference in such a case. Lord Deas differed, holding that reference to a party's oath was a competent mode of proof; that the object was to ascertain the truth; that if Major Yelverton affirmed the alleged marriage with Miss Longworth on oath he was to be believed; and, therefore, that if the rights of Mrs. Forbes and children were affected, they suffered no injustice from the law, being simply in the same position as if the first marriage had been established by evidence in the cause. His lordship held that under a reference to oath of the first marriage it would be incompetent to inquire whether there had been a second marriage at all. Miss Longworth's counsel then moved the court to cite Mrs. Forbes, but the court decided that the case was at an end.

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